## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DIVERSITY FOR COMMUNICATIONS IN A DIGITAL AGE

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The above entitled meeting was held pursuant to Notice at The James Room, 4th Floor, Barnard Hall, Barnard College, 3009 Broadway, New York, New York 10027, on Monday, July 28th at 4:00 p.m.

## PRESENT:

HENRY RIVERA,
Chairman, Diversity Advisory Committee
BARBARA KREISMAN, FCC Designated Federal Official

RODNEY HOOD, Chair, Access to Capital
RUSSELL FRISBY, Chair, New Technologies
DAVID HONIG, Chair,
Task Force on Eligible Entities

JAMES WINSTON
ANNE LUCEY
BOB MENDES
dIANE SUTTER
MARGARET LANCASTER

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(4:00 p.m.)
MS. KREISMAN: This is the base meeting of the Diversity Staffing Committee. Thank you all for coming. We have a full agenda and, with that, I'll turn it over to Henry.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Welcome all. We're very glad that you're all here. And before we get into our agenda, I'd like to recognize the fact that Commissioner Copps has joined us.

And, Commissioner, would you be so kind as to address the group, perhaps, and say a few words of welcome?

COMMISSIONER COPPS: All right.
Can you all hear me?
I don't have any remarks, but I wanted to come by and say thank you all for coming here. You all know I'm a big believer in Advisory Committees, especially this one which has various venues for so long,
sometimes far from the -- far from recognition as they should be.

So I wanted to thank you for your efforts. I wanted to congratulate you for pushing the issues along the way you have pushed them along. And I really think the fact that the Commissioners are all going to be here tomorrow really gives you a little force and a little momentum that's been lacking for a while, not because of any lack of efforts on your part, but lack of recognition maybe on our part and at the Commission.

So I'm delighted we're here. I think this conference that's going to take place tomorrow has some promise. It can be, if we go through the question, it can be -and everything remains the same, but I think if we really grab hold of the blueprint plan that FCC put out, a wonderfully comprehensive document that's getting into all facets of this, it's a real strategy. So now we need to
make sure that we can get a commitment from the Commission that will allow us to implement the strategies that you folks are talking about.

To my mind, you know, that's what kind of perks that commitment. And then I think the strategy has to address the problems that have got us into the woeful state of minority ownership that we have in this country right now and those are two-fold in my mind.

Number one is media consolidation, which I'm not a fan of. We can have media consolidation rules in order to enhance diversity, and I think that's the way to go. I think we have to revisit the whole area of media consolidation going forward, recognizing that it is part and parcel of the problem that accounts for the fact that here we are in a country that's one-third minority people --

The second thing we really --
MS. KREISMAN: Commissioner,
could you grab the mike? The Reporter can't hear you.

COMMISSIONER COPPS: I'm almost finished. MS. KREISMAN: Okay. COMMISSIONER COPPS: The second thing we really have to push that thing is the development of a grace time amenity to get at the stuff. I think the Commission took some initiatives in December. Some of them were pretty good. Some of mutual follow up -(Inaudible - speaking from unmiced location) -- businesses taking advantage of whatever incentive programs we've got and that's not satisfactory.

So we've got to get this
Commission facing up to the fact that if we're really going to do something, it's not through the councils and talking. Let's just build the record, let's get the facts, let's get -I think we can do some stuff this year. I hope so. If nothing more, we can at least lay
the basis for what I think will be a better opportunity in the not too distant future to finally do something about minority ownership. So for your role in getting us this far, I applaud you and I beg all of you to stay engaged to increase the level of commitment. I know it's expensive. I know it's inconvenient to come to meetings like this and I think we're at a really critical crossroads right now. So I'm looking forward to working with you all to make some good things happen.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you. Thank you, Commissioner.
(Applause.)
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you for those words of encouragement, Commissioner. We appreciate your being here very, very much.

I'd also like to introduce, from the Commissioner's staff, Rick Chessen. Would you stand up and say hello to everybody?
(Applause.)

## CHAIRMAN RIVERA: From

Commissioner Alenstein's staff, we have Ria Shay. Ria, welcome.
(Applause.)
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Oh, Elizabeth, so sorry. Nice to see you.
(Applause.)
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Okay. We've got, as Barbara mentioned, quite a full agenda, but we're going to go through the report of all the subcommittee work and then we're going to deal with the Arbitron people meter resolution, which we did wrong at our last meeting, so we're going to try to rectify that at this meeting.

And we have some folks from Arbitron who want to address the Committee. Welcome. We're glad you're here. Thanks for coming. And we've got some people who want to speak in favor of the resolution, so they're going to divide the time up 20 minutes apiece collectively and they'll use that as they want
to use that.
And then the Committee will have deliberations for about 20 minutes, and then we'll vote on that subject. So that's the agenda for today.

Is there anyone else on the phone besides Susan and Andy?

MS. LONG: Marie Long.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Hi, Marie.
MS. LONG: Hi. Sorry I couldn't make it up.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Yeah, we are too. We miss you.

MS. McCANN: Esther McCann.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Oh, Esther, welcome.

MS. McCANN: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Anybody else?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Okay. With that, I'm going to ask our stalwart Chairman of our Access to Capital Committee, Rodney

Hood, to give us a brief report.
MR. HOOD: All right. Well, good afternoon and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First and foremost, I just would like to thank everyone for coming this afternoon. So much of the Capital Access Committee's intention lately has been to bringing today's event to fruition, so we were delighted to have such a wonderful turnout and I'd like to remind everyone that they all are cordially invited to a reception that will be taking place downstairs here on the third floor beginning at 6:00 p.m.

It will be a wonderful networking opportunity for you to talk to the Commission Staff, members of the Diversity Committee, and we look forward to hearing from you. And I'd also like to thank the Private Equity Council for their wonderful support of tonight's reception.

In addition to working behind the scenes with our Committee to help today become
possible, it's our hope that we can work with you all after the En Bank. We think that there will be some great ideas generated tomorrow and we think that upon listening to those ideas, and reflecting on them, we'd like to come back to the Committee to see which of those ideas we can bring forth for discussion and then for implementation at some point in the future.

So again, we are delighted to be here, but again looking for tomorrow to come up with ideas we can later generate. So that's my activity, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: And I think
that I agree with you. Tomorrow we should hopefully get some terrific ideas, if we can bring together as recommendations and then bring those back to the full Committee. And then also to the Commission with some solid recommendations.

And on a personal note, thank you
very, very much for all the hard work you put into the reception and this meeting and the En Bank. We're all very, very grateful.

MR. HOOD: You're very welcome.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: And now, I'll
turn it over to Russ Frisby, who's going to talk about the New Technologies Committee.

Russ.
MR. FRISBY: Yes, thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
This is a follow up to our previous report to the full Committee. The Subcommittee on Emerging Technologies met to consider whether Class A full powered TV stations should be accorded must carry status.

After considering the issue, we determined that we did not have sufficient information to make a recommendation. Therefore, we asked the various subject matter experts and interested parties to respond to a series of questions, including, for example, under the FCC's current statutory authority
could a Class A station receive must carry status without new legislation?

We sought further information with regard to the number, ownership, diversity, and language diversity of Class A stations. We're also seeking further information with regard to the extent, origin, diversity, and diversity of locally originated programming provided by Class A stations. We asked the subject matter experts to comment on how the Commission establishes an LP TV station, as an eligible, as well as what are the consequences to Class A stations of non-carrier cable.

We asked the extent to which the market has failed and in its failure prevented meritorious Class A stations, prevented them from having access to the expanded basic tour -- tier -- sorry. We also inquired as to whether industry practices such as tying arrangements could inhibit channel availability.

We asked whether FCC intervention was necessary, or were State and local franchise authorities able to cure the problem. We asked whether public disclosure of carriage arrangements would be desirable, or would disclosure have unintended market consequences.

We asked if a subset of Class A
stations were chosen for must carry, how should that subset be defined. We finally asked whether the impact of the DTV transition would have an impact on the potential implementation of a Class A must carry.

Responses are due from the commenting experts on August 29th. We delayed the comments until August 29th in light of the fact that comments on the diversity third MPRM are due on July 30th. And we, after reviewing the comments, we plan to get back to the full Committee with recommendations.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes our report.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Terrific. Any questions for Russ? Anyone? (No response.)

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you very much.

MR. FRISBY: Sure.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: We look forward to the recommendations.

MR. FRISBY: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right.
Moving on to the Task Force on Eligible
Entities, just to remind everybody, in December the Commission voted on an eligible -- well, to refer to the Diversity Committee for some guidance the definition of eligible entity because a lot of the initiatives that the Commission adopted in the diversity order are based on a definition of eligible entity. And the Commission asked, as I said earlier, the Diversity Committee to look into that and give it some guidance. And so we commissioned a Task Force. David Honig
chairs that Task Force. They've been working quite hard at trying to come up with some recommendations and David is going to give us a summary of the interim report.

So, David, you have the floor.
MR. HONIG: Thank you very much. We actually have a written interim report and there are extra copies, if someone would like to pass them around. And if everyone here has them -- oh, thank you.

The Eligible Entities Subcommittee -- first I'd like to acknowledge and recognize and thank the members who worked very hard on this.

Maria Brennan; Sylvia Strobel, who
represented her; Margaret Lancaster; Ann Lucey, who also hosted our meetings and provided us with nourishment to get the job done; Ambassador McCann; Robert Mendez; Andy Schwartzman; Diane Sutter; Tara Sweeney; and Jim Winston.

Our rapporteur was Jocelyn James
of MMTC, without whose very copious notes we couldn't have presented this report.

The Subcommittee was charged with the task of developing a Constitutionally defensible definition of an eligible entity, which would also have the advantage, unlike the small business definition in at least some context, of being able to be applied to new rules and policies in a manner which would likely have a substantial positive impact on minority, women, and new entrepreneurship.

The trigger for the group was defining in diversity order of this past, or when it was released this past December, that for commercial full-power radio, 7.78 percent according to Free Press statistics whose admission statistics weren't useful, 7.78 percent of all of those stations were minority owned.

However, only 8.5 percent of the subset of those, which are small business owned were minority owned.

What this means literally is that in the very improbable event that every single station owned by a large business was somehow, overnight, sold to a small business, minority ownership would go up all of seven-tenths of one percent. The definition is almost meaningless.

It is a place holder, at least hopefully it's just a place holder, because we can and have to do better. But the question of crafting the right definition is not a simple task. There have been a number of efforts to do this.

After the Adarand decision in
1995, Chairman Kennard authorized the undertaking of five studies colloquially
called the Adarand Studies, or the Section 257 Studies. Those were released in December 2000. And there on the shelf they have sat.

Those studies were necessary in order to show disparity and to show the impact of the Commission's policies on minority
ownership and female ownership specifically. They probably, had the Commission tried to follow up, that would have been about 80 percent of the task done right there.

Since the data was 1996 or 1997 date, much of it is now stale. The Commission refreshed the record with a Notice of Inquiry on 257, the Market Entry Barriers proceeding in 2004. That data has sat there.

So now, really, it's going to be necessary to almost start over if there was to be a raised conscious definition, which I think some of us who work with these issues really feel is probably, ultimately going to have to be at least considered if we're to make a serious effort to do as Commission Copps said in opening us today, to do something substantial about this scandalous level of under-representation in industries that are affected with the public interest.

So what we started to do was to interview subject matter experts who have used
these definitions in other context, or who certainly know about the impediments to getting them validated Constitutionally. We had four meetings and interviewed seven witnesses. They're identified in the report. We interviewed two Constitutional scholars, one being Matthew Berry, who as we know, is the FCC's General Counsel. The other was Tom Henderson, who is the former Director of Litigation for the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights. We also interviewed Kent Lollis, of the law school Admissions Council; and Camille de Jorna of the ABA. They helped us work through how law schools and Universities have addressed this question, particularly in circumstances where resolutions and initiatives at various States have banned what's called affirmative action in some of the States, and the Universities didn't want to cause -- have this result in the resegregation of their student bodies and were
interested in promoting diversity of backgrounds at close correlative course to diversity of viewpoints in the mass media context.

Then we focused on what would happen if we came up with a definition and then it becomes the Commission's job to implement it, and we want to be sure that the Commission does it in a manner which is efficient, inexpensive, doesn't put too much of a drag on the Commissioner's time, is comprehensible to the users, user friendly, and above all, fair.

And so we interviewed three long-
time FCC veterans who know how the industry interacts with the agency and how the agency works, Henry Geller, a former General Counsel; Ken Robinson, a former Senior Policy Advisor to Chairman Sykes; and Jane Mago, a former General Counsel, who also was the DFO for three years of this Committee.

So we concluded all the
interviews. We've collected a great amount of data, and we're now drafting a final report. We are at the stage where we felt we should provide you with this interim report, setting out in some detail what we preliminarily think can be said.

There are some holes in it, of course, and in the hope that the members, as well as those in attendance, and those in the line, would, in the next few weeks, provide us with feedback and input as we move toward developing a final report, which would ultimately be filed with the Commission in the Docket and presented to the Chair as our Charter requires.

To just take you through it
briefly, the eligible energy definition is really applicable to two situations. One of those is where someone is applying for a benefit and they're the only applicant. They're trying to get a waiver of a rule; there is no one else that wants to get that
waiver. It's not what we call an Ashbacker situation.

The other one is where there are a number of competing applicants playing, in effect, musical chairs for scarce resources, and the question becomes which one is going to be preferred comparatively.

And among the 25 proposals that were considered and either adopted or put out for comment in the Diversity Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that came out in December, six of them are expressly premised on the development of an eligible entity definition, and presently the default is small business.

So that in some of the very large ones, the incubator proposal, especially, is dependent upon having an effective and nondilute definition. Otherwise, you get in exactly the situation that Commissioner Copps spoke to, which is that it could be -- an incubator program could be used in a way that doesn't do much for diversity of viewpoints,
but does do some harm to diversity of ownership and consolidation, and no one wants that.

The interest that we mostly focused on is diversity of viewpoints. The Commission, of course, doesn't get involved directly in diversity of content. This means that mostly we'll be, at this stage, really focused on the mass media industry since telecomm, of course, common carriers diversity is not at interest.

There are other interests we're going to be addressing, not in this report, but we'll be talking about in the final one that are potential compelling Government interests within the meaning of Adaran, that could apply to telecomm. One of those is preventing discrimination which, of course, across the board the Commission has found with respect to EEO is a compelling Government interest and the Courts agree.

The second is remedying the
present effects of past discrimination. To the extent the Government was a passive participant, that's the issue that came up, of course, in the Adarand case itself, and promoting competition, which in the fascinating that Chairman Martin made when he was a Commissioner voting in the EEO rules, he thought that was the best justification for having rules to promote equal opportunity was that labor is an input to production for most competition.

There are a number of ways to go about this. One of them is the use of the small business definition. We looked, of course, at whether you could have an express minority set aside. It's difficult because there's only one Supreme Court case affirming one in the last generation, and that was the Alambama State Police Department, where the only way you could ever desegregate it was to impose a quota. That's hard to do.

A paradigm that has often been
used since, in the cases following Adaran the Courts have approved this in some context, is the so-called SDB, or socially and economically disadvantaged business paradigm, under which race is one factor of social disadvantage if it's been proven up on a record, on a research record, which we don't yet have from the Commission, but we think we could get if the Commission puts some resources into updating the research.

Another approach we used is what is sometimes called direct measures and is commonly called full file review. This is what's used by Universities when they are subject to affirmative action prevention initiatives, as a means of making sure that the University isn't re-segregated.

And these measures basically take into account not just the question of what was your test score, what were your grades, did your parents go here, how well can you play sports, but they also take into account the
personal attributes of the individual that may add diversity of viewpoints, recognizing fully that viewpoints are not assumed to be equal and this could be the same throughout one group.

Rather, it's a determination going
to that individual. What efforts have they made to overcome disadvantages that they have? How have they succeeded in the face of disadvantages which they have?

One of those disadvantages, among many, many others that can be considered is disadvantages that are the consequence of racial discrimination.

And these rules are designed by Universities to be very sure that they don't inadvertently misapply this, so that really it becomes a proxy just for face which, of course, you can't do, but rather is surgically focused as a couple of, as Justice Stephens said, and we cite him here, on a way to really look at the attributes of the individual that
are affected by discrimination, rather than just a blanket assuming that everyone that applies of one race has encountered it and will have the viewpoints that one often derives by being affected by it.

There are other types of full file review factors that the FCC can take note of, one of them being the applicant's intention to meet unmet needs to provide service to communities however defined, for instance, by language, by geographic area, by social characteristics, that are under-served. And we're looking at all of those factors to kind of see what's the right mix and what would be most effective. A very important point made to us by Mr. Berry was that the Commission shouldn't assume that one's tenacity and one's overcoming a disadvantage automatically translates to racial diversity, and that's something that needs to be researched and nailed down so that we don't think intuitively that we're
developing a good definition, turns out we're not.

Finally, just to conclude, attached to the report are a number of -- are all of the questions that we're looking at in granular detail. We suggested some ways in which the Commission could implement this, including interviews.

We certainly don't want any
program that has -- that benefit some more than others for any reason to be accused of being implemented in a way that can be gained or exploited. This has sometimes happened. It's horrible. We certainly don't want it to happen here.

And there are ways to do that.
Basically, the primary one among several, but I'll just mention one, is by having Commission Staff, basically application examiners, interview applicants in person to have them substantiate and validate their claims, observe their demeanor, and make sure that
they really are who they say they are, and they're going to perform as they really say they're going to perform.

And then follow that up with audits and the constant review to be sure that the program continues to be necessary and serves its objectives.

So thanks for giving me all that time, and thanks for hearing this out. It's the product of a great deal of work by our members, which we appreciate, and we look forward to your input.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Anyone? Yes.
MR. FRISBY: David, first of all, let me say job well done. This is a very comprehensive analysis and I understand the whole problem with regard to telecomm and the FPC case.

But I would suggest that you may want to reach out to NOROC, as well as the California Commission and the Maryland Commission, because they have a very -- both
of those Commissions have very active reporting programs.

And I think some of the telecomm companies actually report I know with regard to minority contracting, and perhaps on some other things to those Commissions. So the States have figured out a way to at least get into the date, so you might want to find out exactly how they're doing it.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: That's very useful. Thanks. Anybody else have anything?

Yes, Commissioner.
COMMISSIONER COPPS: I'll just ask David a question.

When you talk about full file --
MR. HONIG: That's absolutely
right. And just by way of illustration, in California, for example, at some of the State law schools, when race was considered as a factor, representation and then it was taken out as a factor, minority inclusion in entering classes dropped virtually to almost
zero.
After full file review was put in place, it recovered to about two-thirds of its previous level. So we do view this as a place holder while the Commission undertakes the task, which could take a few years of coming up with a better definition, if one can be conceived. If it can't, then at least we have this.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you. This is a terribly important initiative by the Committee and if any of you have any input on this interim report, please give it to David. Ultimately, what we will do is submit comments or report. I'm not quite sure how that's going to play out into the record.

I think that's what the Commission wanted us to do. So please, if you haven't had a chance to look at this, do look at it and give David some help on this. And I want to add my thanks to the Task Force. You guys have done a great job. Thanks so much.

Okay. We're going to make up some time here because Vicki Klein is unable to join us, so we're going to skip her report. And I wanted to mention, call everybody's attention to the fact that the Commission is having an En Bank on access to capital
tomorrow. It will be held where?
MS. KREISMAN: At 1:00 o'clock at the Chambourg Center at the Langston Mews Auditorium. It's at 135th/Malcolm X Avenue. It's 515 Malcolm X Boulevard at 135th Street, New York. It's called the -- the formal title is the Chambourg Center for Research and Black Culture. It's the Langston Mews Auditorium. You'll see some signs.

It starts at 1:00 o'clock and should go to about 5:00 with panels, but thereafter, and I don't know if anyone in the room is affected, we're going to have a networking session for potential entrepreneurs to actually talk and meet and get some advice and maybe make additional contacts with some
of the money providers.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: The Commission again, in its Diversity Order, formulated plans for this, or made a recommendation that it have this conference and asked the Diversity Committee for help organizing that. So we've been working very hard doing that.

But nobody's been working harder than Barbara Kreisman and she has done a magnificent job of pulling it together and we're all very pleased with that because it's a very important conference for the Commission. So join me in thanking her.
(Applause.)
MS. KREISMAN: And I can tell you, Henry has been fantastic, Diane Sutter, David Honig, among others, have really, really plunged in there, Rodney Hood, have tried to make this event tomorrow a success.

The input of this Committee has been invaluable identifying important money players and important people in the minority
community who have been successful and who -and some of them are in this room now. And we thank you for taking your time to share your experiences and advice with others tomorrow, and also to be here today.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right. We're going to move into consideration of the people meter resolution. And so I would ask Grif if you want to have your first speaker up. We're going to ask them to sit in this chair because the Court Reporter can then get their remarks.

MS. KREISMAN: What's important, anyone from the audience, you have to grab a mike because the Reporter just can't get it and we're missing some really, really good comments here.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: So how much time do you want to reserve, Grif?

MR. GRIF: Mr. Chairman, we will
have four speakers. Mr. Steve Morris, our

Chairman and CEO and President will speak first. He'll be followed by Owen Charlebois, who's our President for Technology, Research and Development. After Owen, we will have John Snyder, who is Vice President for PPM Implementation, and then we'll finish with Clara Carnera, who is Vice President for Minority, for the Office of Minority.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: And of your 20 minutes, how much do you want to reserve?

MR. GRIF: We think 17 would be our opening and we'd like to reserve three for our closing.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right. Mr. Morris, welcome, sir. You have the floor.

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon. I am Steve Morris, the Chairman, President, CEO of Arbitron. Thank you, Chairman Rivera, for inviting us to this meeting at the FCC's Federal Advisory Committee on Diversity, Communications, and the Digital Age.

I think I'm also very pleased that

Commissioner Copps is with us, along with the other representatives of the FCC, and he will be present at the affair tomorrow afternoon as well.

I am pleased to appear before you today along with several of our senior executives to present Arbitron's views on why the success of the portable people meter is critical to the future of all radio broadcasters, advertisers who use radio, and listeners. We'll also respond to the concerns that our critics have expressed regarding the impact of adoption of the PPM and the minority broadcasting community, and minority audience. The PPM is a passive, completely objective technology for audience surveys that replaces the subjective, recollection dependent diary method that's been used for decades. Arbitron's mission is to provide broadcasters and advertisers with the most reliable data that the science in this field can produce.

The PPM -- we are answering the call from more granular, more timely, and more accountable measurement. We spent enormous human and tactical resources over a 16-year period to develop, test, and refine PPM. We're pleased that the PPM has been accredited in Houston, and we are committed to earning accreditation in all of our markets.

We're commercializing PPM in
careful compliance with the Media Rating Council's minimum standards as laid out in their voluntary code of conduct following an accreditation path blazed by other ratings companies in the history over the last 40 years.

Arbitron recognizes that the PPM, like any new technology, is disruptive. We believe that it's our responsibility to enable a community that uses and is affected by this new and vastly superior technology to make the transition with as little disruption as practicable, yet without sacrificing the
progress that PPM represents.
As we're an independent research company that strives to serve the needs of all stakeholders, including among others, the advertising community and the radio broadcast industry, we must be careful to maintain our objectivity and our strict adherance to the principles to neutral scientific measurement of radio consumer behavior.

We've heard the concerns raised by minority broadcasters regarding PPM and we are sensitive to these issues, and we wish to continue to work collaboratively with those broadcasters to address those concerns.

After years of testing and third party verification, we are confident that PPM is designed to and does record exposure on the part of PPM participants to radio signals in a manner that is completely objective and nondiscriminatory. And that is what the industry has asked us to do.

In just a few minutes, Own

Charlebois, President for Technology, Research and Development will touch on some of the salient aspects of the science of PPM. John Snyder will follow Owen and describe how minority formatted stations have successfully used PPM date to succeed in the marketplace. And finally, Clara Carnera will describe initiates Arbitron has undertaken to assist in minority and ethnic broadcasters with the transition to PPM.

We've been engaged in a dialogue with minority broadcasters regarding their concerns over various aspects surrounding the introduction and operation of PPM. With good will, continuing dialogue, and a commitment to work together, we have successfully addressed these concerns in the past.

For example, concerns were raised recently regarding PPM sample size and last week we announced our intention to increase sample size at no cost to the industry. The path to real progress lies through
cooperation, not confrontation and through hard collaborative work, not Governmental investigations.

This Committee is going to be asked to vote on a resolution recommending that the FCC launch an investigation into PPM. We respectfully submit that that would be a mistake. In the first instance, the FCC does not have jurisdiction over our service.

Our voluntary cooperation and forums, such as this one, to explain how PPM works and to offer to work with our critics to find solutions, should not be misinterpreted as our submitting to the FCC's authority. In addition, the FCC has no specific expertise in the science of measuring consumer behavior.

Diverting the time and attention of the interested parties to an investigatory proceeding on the part of a Federal agency that lacks both jurisdiction and specialized knowledge, is not the best use of our resources, which we believe should be directed
toward working constructively with our clients in the radio industry to address specific diary to PPM transition issues.

Thank you for your time and attention. I'm going to pass the baton to Owen.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Charlebois, welcome.
MR. CHARLEBOIS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

My name is Owen Charlebois. I'm President of Technology, Research and Development at Arbitron. And thank you for the opportunity to explain the PPM methodology and to talk to you about how PPM is advancing the science of radio audience measurement.

My first point is that minorities are well represented in PPM samples. And some have argued that PPM samples under-count minorities, that the samples are not representative of the community. The facts
simply don't bear that out. In our most recent PPM survey of June 2008 across ten markets, PPM panels are example Black sample targets by 10 percent, Hispanic sample targets by 17 percent, and dominant Hispanic targets by 30 percent.

In terms of sample proportionality, equality matrix that indexes the percentage of sample against the percent of the population, PPM panels are actually delivering higher levels of representation of minority audiences than the diary service to these same markets.

Across ten PPM markets, Hispanic proportionality in PPM averages 105 percent versus 91 percent in the diary. Spanish dominant proportionality in PPM, 119 percent versus 100 percent in the dairy. In Black proportionality is 97 percent versus 91 percent in the diary.

PPM is a superior measurement instrument. Like the diary, PPM is designed
to collect fact-based information about a person's actual exposure to radio, not simply their opinions, preferences, and favorite stations. But because PPM is electronic, it does a much better job of objectively measuring the radio stations that people are actually exposed to.

The meter is passive. All panels have to do is remember to wear or carry the meter. The meter does the rest. PPM is the most accountable radio measurement system in the world. PPM employs motion detection technology. It's built into the meter to unambiguously determine whether a panelist is carrying the meter the required number of hours per day.

Our motion detection technology is
backed by a sophisticated panel management software system that monitors the compliance of every panelist in every market on every day in order to determine whether they should be included in tabulations. No other media
system in the world today provides such a complete view of the daily compliance of its respondents as PPM.

PPM sample sizes deliver reliable data. The reliability of radio ratings is primarily driven by two things, by the number of different persons measured, and by the number of days of data collected from each person. While the diary samples include more persons measures, PPM panels provide far more days of measurement from each person. The net of those two, PPM delivers equal or better statistical reliability relative to the diary. Incidental exposures in PPM do not explain the drop in minority station shares. We've heard the theory that incidental exposures, exposures to stations that PPM respondents do not choose, lead to a bias against minority radio. If this theory is true, it suggests that minority stations out of home ratings will be more effective in PPM than in home ratings where panelists have more
control over the stations they hear.
In fact, the actual data based on listening locations does not support this theory. Among African American and Hispanic panelists, the decline in ratings from diary to PPM is not occurring in out of home situations.

In fact, the dairy and PPM out of home exposures are quite similar during the day and on weekends. The most significant decline in exposures, PPM versus the diary, occurs at home where African American and Hispanic panelists have the most control over the radio station choices.

Finally, the Philadelphia methodology produces high quality data at a cost affordable to radio. Some of the radio industry have expressed concern about the PPM commercialization methodology deployed in Philadelphia, New York, and other markets.

The reality is that the methodologies in Houston and Philadelphia are
actually much more similar than they are different. And in terms of research quality, the Houston and Philadelphia methodologies produce near identical levels of quality. In fact, in some dimensions, the Philadelphia matrices are better.

Introducing in person recruitment
into Philadelphia in the other radio commercialization markets would come at great added expense to the radio industry with little, if any, added research quality. On balance, it just doesn't make any sense.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
John.
MR. SNYDER: Good afternoon. My
name is John Snyder. I've been asked to speak on the data being produced by PPM. Let me give you some facts regarding the PPM estimates.

In four major markets that we currently measure with a sizeable Hispanic
population, Los Angeles, Houston, New York, and Chicago, Spanish speaking Hispanics have the highest listening level in three of those four markets. In New York and Philadelphia, African American participants have the highest listening levels.

In the smaller markets we measured, Nassau, Suffolk, Riverside, Middlesex, PPM shows that either African

Americans or Hispanic respondents have the highest listening levels. In summary, in every market we currently measure with PPM, the highest listening levels were for African Americans or Hispanics.

A measuring system that is
consistently producing the highest listening estimates in top ranked positions among Hispanics and African American respondents is not inherently biased. The only way the data produced by PPM could be considered biased against minorities is to compare it to the paper and pencil diary method that we
currently employ.
For example, Mr. Frank Flores, GM at WSKQ in New York, asked Arbitron at the FCC Offices last week, how can two different methodologies produce such different results? I believe $I$ have the answer right here.

These are the actual diaries
filled out by WSKQ's heaviest listeners in the latest Spring survey. They represent only 68 diaries of the 700 that were filled out for WSKQ, but they represent over 40 percent of the total listening. For all intents and purposes, this is the difference between the diary and the PPM estimate.

I invite the Committee to review these diaries and ascertain for themselves the limitations of recall and the potential for overstating listening that is associated with any self-reporting study.

So why is the difference between diary and PPM the greatest for minority stations? In an analysis that Nielson Media

Research did, comparing their local people meter to diaries in New York, they concluded that the high element of affinity for programming that features minority talent was one of the differences between the results of the meter and their paper diary.

It would make sense at urban and
Spanish language radio stations that spend the majority of their time serving their local community would develop a special bond and affinity with their listeners. And it's not just urban and Spanish language stations that are impacted by this affinity for a station or personality.

KLFX, a top station in Los
Angeles, which features such talent as Adam Corolla and Tom Leykis, has an audience which is 76 percent others, meaning they're not Black or Hispanic. The ratings of the station decreased by 50 percent and now ranks 30th in the PPM system.

Why? Because the station or
personalities that create a special bond with their listeners are subject to a greater degree of over-reporting in the diary system. And declining ratings going from diary to PPM is not about race or ethnicity, it's about a connection between the stations and its listeners.

Arbitron respects and supports the role that urban and Spanish language stations serve in the communities. We stand ready to continue to work with minority broadcasters to tell the story to advertisers. It's an important story and one that needs to be told. However, as an independent research company, Arbitron's role is to provide stations and advertisers with data that measures actual exposure to radio. This is what PPM accomplishes.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you,
John.
Welcome.

MS. CARNERA: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Clara Carnera. I'm Vice President of the Office of Multi Cultural Business Affairs at Arbitron. And today what I would like to do is run quickly through the programs that we have put in place to help Hispanic and African American stations with the transition to PPM.

Working to address client needs is at the heart of Arbitron's goals. Often, this is represented action on the part of -- on our side from the product's perspective, when we have modified deliverables. For instance, currently we have a product underway for the identification of country of origin and Hispanic samples.

At the suggestion of a client, for instance, we also engaged in outside communications firm, Equal Communications, which is a minority owned business specializing in multi cultural messaging and strategic targeting of younger populations.

And they're completing a review -they have completed a review of all the materials that are aimed at African American and Hispanic households. They're sent through our survey process. We expect and incorporate many of their suggestions as part of our ongoing process of the PPM improvement and enhancement plan.

We have a dedicated team of training resources that are tasked with developing programs and materials that help in the transition for it to be efficient and as smooth as possible. The programs are varied in form and in scope to accommodate the unique needs of urban and Hispanic customers and to highlight the vast accountability that PPM offers over the diary service.

We commissioned a third party study, The Power of Urban Radio in the PPM World, which has been widely quoted in the trade press and has been used extensively by our customers. We also commissioned studies
by Arizona State University and Howard University, addressing how to adapt PPM into the Hispanic and African American communities. We've also made specialized seminars available, which offer a forum for discussion and an exchange of ideas.

Facilitated by our Director of Urban Business Affairs, the PPM Urban Programming Seminar was successfully sponsored in our Columbia facilities in Maryland this past Spring.

In addition, a PPM Urban Sales Clinic is schedule for October, and parallel Hispanic programs are in development at our client's request, and with their input. There are many items of feedback from our clients on how the use of our training programs and their deep dive into PPM data has produced positive results for them.

Finally, for our communication initiatives, we have interwoven the message that the power of urban and Hispanic radio represents in our communication programs.

Whether it's through the market launch press releases, or on our monthly client briefing calls, or at the pre-launch PPM breakfast we conduct, PPM confirms the strength and the unique value of Hispanic and urban radio in serving the communities that they are targeting, and we are committed to telling that story.

We welcome continued dialogue and ideas from our customers to continue to serve them better in this transition process.

Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
MS. CARNERA: We'll answer any questions and answers, I think.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Yes, after we complete all the remarks on the rebuttal.

Grif, I'm giving you back two minutes, so you'll have five for rebuttal. All right?

MR. GRIF: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you for
sticking to the time, gentlemen and Clara.
Okay. Now we'll hear from Mr.
Charles Warfield is here and Mr. Frank Flores is here and Ceril Shagrin. Ceril is here? Okay, good. Thanks.

And how do you want to divide your
time?
MR. WARFIELD: I will probably
not use more than the five to seven minutes.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Are you going
to save any time for rebuttal?
MR. WARFIELD: Yes, we will.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right.
MR. WARFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I
appreciate the invitation here today. My name is Charles Warfield and I'm the President and Chief Operating Office for ICBC Broadcast Holdings, Inc. We own 17 radio stations in four markets, primarily serving the African American communities in New York City, San Francisco, Jackson, Mississippi, and Columbia, South Carolina.

I've been involved in discussions with Arbitron of concerns of minority broadcasters with PPM methodology approximately four years now. And I will acknowledge, as I indicated, Arbitron, they certainly have been willing to dialogue with us.

We've had regular meetings with
them and yet I sit here today representing
those concerns for minority -- Black
broadcasters, primarily, because we are still very much concerned. I've indicated to Arbitron in the past many times that for our company, for many of these broadcasters that we represent, this is really -- it is really a civil rights issue for us because this is about survival.

It is about the ability of our owners to service our debt, to repay our debt, to employ our staffs, and the ability to represent the audiences who we're licensed to represent. It is very simply about survival.

We've had many conversations with Arbitron and I want to use this term as they use it, the preferred provider of this research for our industry, it's a monopoly. It is the only provider of this information for our community, so either you utilize them, or you do not have a report card about the performance of your radio station in a market, be it good or bad.

So we have been in communication and dialogue with them, many of these individuals in this room on a regular ongoing basis. Some of our concerns, no MRC accreditation. We have asked for this from day one. They are accredited in Houston. We simply want nothing less than that accreditation in New York City, Philadelphia, and any subsequent market that they intend to commercialize PPM data.

We asked them repeatedly, over the last two years, to delay the roll-out of PPM methodology in any subsequent market outside
of Houston, where they do not have accreditation and where the issues that have been raised, not only by minority broadcasters, but by general market broadcasters, have been resolved.

We talk about and make the comment about survival for our industry and I just want to talk about a couple of markets very quickly, Philadelphia and New York, in particular the reality between diary data in these markets, the last diary book, and PPM data, the immediately following period for the survey.

And I'm going to talk about what has happened to some of the urban stations in these markets. WDAS-FM, the number one radio station in that market, had a 12 plus decline of 44 percent in its PPM average quarter hour ratings versus the same rating in the diary.

In a money demo, which we call a 25 to 54 with an urban adult contemporary radio station, their audience decline was 57
percent between the Spring -- excuse me -- the Fall Arbitron diary period and the release of PPM data in March, a 57 percent decline in audience.

Some of the other urban stations in that market, PPZ, which is a gospel station, had a decline of 50 percent. RNB, another urban station, a decline of 50 percent. When we talk about some of the general market radio stations, one, the market leader, had a decline of 17 percent. So this does effect all radio stations in the market.

But there was one particular radio station, WMMR, which went up 22 percent at a time that a competitor, WDAS, went down 57 percent.

Here in New York City, where obviously we are most concerned as ICBC Broadcast Holdings, WBLS, between -- had PPM been commercialized in this market last October, the radio station would have suffered a decline of 62.5 percent in its audience, its
average quarter hour rating in that rating period.

Arbitron made a decision to delay the roll-out of PPM in this market. When that happened, the rating were released based on the diary. WBLS was the number one radio station in this market 25 to 54 . So we would have gone from number one in the diary methodology to number 17 or worse in PPM. And yet, as we've just heard, and as we go through with Arbitron every month with a PPM report to the industry, if you read this you would think that everything is fine between minority broadcasters and what is being reflected in PPM.

The reality of the -- the economic
reality of our industry is this is what matters. This is the report card. These are the ratings that we get to sell in this multi billion dollar industry. A 62 and a half percent decline, you can quantify that and say that our revenues would have declined to that
degree.
And I would sit here today and say
to you, as a minority broadcaster for 31
years, had PPM been allowed to be commercialized in New York City a year ago, I would be sitting here, represent a totally different company. And that's why I sit here today before this group to support the resolution because this is about survival for many Black broadcasters.

And as I get up, the last -- when
last week one radio station owned by Stevie Wonder in Los Angeles suffered an 84 percent decline in its audience in the first release of PPM data. If you don't get it right out of the box, we're in the hole trying to climb out from that point forward.

Because an industry looking
towards diversity as an issue that's been stated here today, where we own three percent, that number will decline precipitously if PPM is allowed to just roll out in these
individual markets.
And I thank you for your time.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you. Mr. Flores.

MR. FLORES: Thank you for having me here. My name is Frank Flores. I'm VP SBS, New York market manager.

I'm going to echo a lot of the things that Charles said with regard to what I believe the ramifications that PPM shouldn't roll out in the months ahead.

Average quarter hour rating is something that generally Arbitron will not talk about, it certainly has not talked about in the meetings that we have had with them. That is a function of a couple of different things. And one of those things is a thing called time spent listening.

When you look at time spent listening, when you look at the diary versus the PPM, time spent listening for the urban and Hispanic stations are down anywhere from

70 to 80 to 90 percent, which basically says that the time reported in the diary that was listened to are Spanish language radio stations have declined by that much, according to the PPM.

PPM, again, measures exposure to a radio station, not listening to a radio station. We have the unusual peculiarity of being one of the first broadcast station, or companies should I say, to sign up for PPM. And when I started going over the immediate results of the pre-currency period in October with my CEO, he looked at me and he said, we made a mistake.

> We're not talking about getting better ratings. What we're talking about is having a ratings company that is sensitive to the broadcast community that we serve. We don't believe that we're getting a fair share.

We believe that at the end of the day, when you look at some of these numbers there will be not five radio stations in the

New York marketplace that support the Hispanic community, but you'll be looking at two. It's a dollars and sense issue. It is a matter of survival for us.

We had an agency that asked us, and I'll tell you who the client is. The client was New York State Broadcasting, New York State Lottery. They asked us to look at PPM in the fourth quarter, which they believe will become a reality and measure it to the ratings result that we had in the Spring block.

The cost per point, which is our report card, it's the way people buy the radio station, increased from about \$680, which is very much within the market norms, to about 13 or \$1,400. Two things would happen. Either that agency would ask us to reduce our rates accordingly, by about 40 or 60 percent, or we wouldn't get the business. And that's going to happen across the board.
And all we're asking for is for

Arbitron to give us the means, the wherefore for us to fight that, and we're not getting it. We've had a number of different conversations with the people from Arbitron. We have formed a Spanish radio association, which is the people from Univision, Spanish Broadcasting, Pantravision, and Border Media.

In these meetings, up until the last couple of weeks, all of a sudden we're starting to hear they're looking at country of origin, they're looking at increasing sample size, they're looking at the problems that they might have with language waiting.

But every time, it's in 2009 we'll
do this. And I think we'll be able to get this done because it takes so long to do these things in 2010. And I -- we don't have that time. And it's as simple as that. This comes out in October 2008. The two radio stations that I represent will probably lose four or $\$ 5$ million in revenue and that is real.

And I think what will happen is
that a few radio stations will just go dark. And what you're going to end up happening is that you're going to have a landscape of a lot of radio stations that appeal to 18 to 54 year old white males, which goes against everything that we're trying to do in terms of minority broadcasting and in terms of minority representation.

That's why I believe that you
should go forward with the resolution. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Ceril. Your colleagues have left you about four minutes.

MS. SHAGRIN: Okay. Then I'll have to talk really fast.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Yes, ma'am.
MS. SHAGRIN: I'm Ceril Shagrin
and I'm with Univision Communications, but I'm really representing the Spanish Radio Association. And I want to start out by saying that Spanish radio is incredibly important to Hispanics.

It's not only entertainment, it's information. And if this new measurement puts us off the air, there are a whole lot of Hispanics that will be disserviced, and we don't want to see that happen. We also don't have a problem with the measurement tool. I think electronic measurement is great.

We have a significant problem with the sample, with the methodology, with the maintenance of that sample. I'm a researcher. I don't look at numbers, I look at sample. When I see numbers change, I look at the sample to see what's wrong. Cell phone homes very much under represented in these markets.

Cell phone homes were the most homes that are cell phone only. Young households. What is the Hispanic universe and the Black universe? More young households. They're not being representative. They have unique listening preferences.

You know, format's so important. Country of origin is important because of the
format. I believe Arbitron set their goals and their targets way too low. When Arbitron says that for the first two years, 18 to 34, if we get 60 percent of those in the sample to provide us with usable data then we're meeting our target.

That's not our target in terms of meeting our needs of Hispanics who are watching -- who are listening to radio and deserve better. As was previously said, there are a lot of initiatives underway, but we can't wait two years for them. And if it's going to take two years, then don't change the currency until they're fixed.

If we don't get reliable data, we will make decisions on programming based on the numbers instead of what our audience deserves to get and deserves to hear. So what -- I applaud your efforts and I think that whatever it takes to make sure that we continue to provide what Hispanics and African Americans need to get in terms of
entertainment and information, is made available to them.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you very much.

Tony, I'm giving the group a minute back, so you'll have six for rebuttal. Grif, how do you want to handle the rebuttal? You have five minutes? MR. GRIF: Mr. Morris will speak to that.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right. MR. MORRIS: There are a lot of points that are up in the air and all of which need to be discussed in a lot of depth and I'm not going to try to do that in three minutes. I just want to make a couple of kind of overall comments.

I understand the intensity of this issue and Arbitron is a company that very much recognizes and respects the importance of Black radio and Spanish language radio in the industry and in the country, and we've had
these conversations with many of the people $n$ this room.

We really would see our mission as helping those stations not just survive, but triumph. Our role in life is to be an enabler in the industry. We're not in the business of trying to discriminate, or to hurt, or in any way disadvantage anybody.

We're trying to do what it is that we are charged by all of these constituents that we have around us to do, which is to be objective, and even handed, and neutral, and science based. And, you know, you get the kinds of comparisons between the diary numbers and the PPM numbers, you have to say, as a research person looking at that, is it the PPM that's the issue, or is it the diary that's the issue.

And I think, as we were trying to point out before, it looks very much as though it's the diary that's the issue. And for a great many years, we have operated with this
fundamental over-statement in the diary that has caused the kinds of disruption now as we change methodologies.

There are issues that are all around this and many of them need to be explored thoroughly. Some of them are science related and some of them are social related, but our job is to serve all of our stakeholders with reliable, usable data. We are tremendously charged with providing the industry with the accountability that it has lacked. The radio industry now I'm talking about in total. Money is flowing away from radio to more accountable media. One of the major things that advertisers talk to us about is that the diary is not an accountable device and they need to move on to something that they believe in, and they believe in the objectivity of electronic measurement.

And so there's a tremendous amount of urging us forward coming from the industry,
which sees this loss of revenue due to accountability, and very much from the buyers who are making this same kind of statement.

But we are as a company and individually, I think, very much committed to the success of minority radio. We believe in its importance in the industry. We would love to be helpful in that, but our first responsibility as a company is to be that impartial, neutral, evenhanded provider of data.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
Tony, how do you want to handle rebuttal? You have six minutes.

MR. WARFIELD: It's never been said by our group, and I've worked as part of Inner City Broadcasting Corporation and also as part of the Naybob Group, and at no point did we indicate that the intent of Arbitron is to discriminate.

However, as I shared with you, the
reality of the Arbitron change in methodology would be the elimination of many minority stations as we know it today. One week after the introduction of PPM in Philadelphia, WDAS AM, which had served the African American community in that market, a radio station that I managed for five years when I moved to Philadelphia, switched formats, is no longer serving the African American community. One week after the introduction of PPM data. We are very smart broadcasters, and not all broadcasters are going to stand here with us today and fight this issue. A year ago though, when Arbitron decided and stated that they were going to delay the rollout because of concerns of the competence level of our industry was down.

General Market Broadcasters, in
looking at PPM, realized that their audiences went down 30 percent on average, 30 percent. And Arbitron came up with a nice catch phrase to sell to the buying community, that under

PPM 70 equals 100. Where we had -- 100 was what we had, the new methodology, 70 is now equal to 100, and we can go on and we can sell that to the buying community.

Well, as Frank indicated, there's a cost per point requirement here that will require us, in most cases, to reduce the value of our inventory in a radio station. Except General Market was down 30. We, as a group, were down 50 percent or more.

As I indicated, a radio station in LA went from a rating to no rating when this data was released. GCI FM in Chicago went from the number one radio station, or number two radio station in Chicago, with the first release of PPM a week ago, to Number 11 in the market.

This is about economics. This is not about what the intent may have been in a room devising this methodology. And we're not opposed to electronic measurement. We're not trying to hold back progress here. We also,
though, would like to be around to be the beneficiaries of it when they get it right.

And if this is allowed to roll out the way that it is right now, unfortunately, that will not be the reality. The reality here is that this certainly will benefit the stock price of Arbitron, as evidenced by how it was impacted when the delay was announced a year ago. Our industry can't afford that though.

Our industry has nowhere -- not much further to go down in this tough economic times. And that is the reality that we're here supporting this resolution as we are in other debates with other groups about what is going on here with our industry. Sample size is a concern.

What Arbitron has established as their benchmarks, as their targets, it's not the industry targets, that's theirs. There's an economic factor there. We understand that, but that's theirs. We didn't debate with them
when they came to us and said it's going to cost you 65 percent more for this methodology.

Cost of doing business? We get that. But a 65 percent additional cost for this service, when I'm going to lose 50, 65 percent of my audience, how do we overcome that? You don't have to be an economics major to understand this is about economics survival for our industry, Black and Hispanic in particular.

And I just sit here seeking your support in this critical time for our format and for the audiences that we represent.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
I want to thank both sides for
discussing this as dispationately and calmly as you could. I think this is, obviously, a very emotional issue for both sides and I think you added to the discourse today, and think the Committee appreciates that very much.

So I now want to open it up to the Committee to ask questions. And if those responding could come again here so that the Court Reporter can pick up your responses, that would be very good.

MR. FRISBY: I'll kick it off, Mr. Chairman. I was intrigued by, I think, one of the comments you made and I'd like to get a further response.

If you look at the recent financial reports of both AT\&T and Verizon, there's been a dramatic decrease in wire line subscribership, and a dramatic increase in wireless subscribership. And if you talk to -

- in fact, I know very few young people who are not living at home, who actually have wire line phones.

And if you talk to polling
experts, there's some concerns now about polling generally because of underrepresentation of cell phones. So I would like to get a response to -- I think you made
the point that one of the fundamental problems, as you saw it, was that the sample under-represented cell phones, so I'd like to hear more about that from both sides.

MS. SHAGRIN: The Arbitron sample
in Houston is an addressed-based sample and would include all types of homes, whether or not they would have a land line or a cell phone. All of the other markets are the radio only markets, and they are based on a telephone sample.

And Arbitron's sample includes -they arbitrarily said we're going to add 7.6 percent, or seven percent cell phone only homes in these markets.

Well, first of all, we know that the penetration of cell phone only is significantly higher than seven percent. We also know, and the data's there, the Center for Disease Control does the best job in terms of providing us with cell phone only home estimates.

We also know that the penetration of cell phone only homes varies considerably by age and by ethnic background, somewhat by sex as well. So if you have seven percent, right away it's understating. And then, on top of that, it is grossly understating the young Hispanics, the young African Americans, most of whom are small household sizes, and they have different needs in terms of radio entertainment. They're absolutely not being represented.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
Arbitron, do you want to respond?
UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes, Mr.
Chairman. We will respond through our Senior Vice President and Chief Research Officer, Mr. Bob Thatcher.

MR. THATCHER: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
The issue of cell phone only is a very important issue. The reality is the diary service today does not include cell
phone only at all. PPM, as Ceril noted, does include cell phone only households.

Therefore, if we're comparing diary estimates of audience to PPM estimates of audience, the cell phone only factor is not an explanation for those differences. It doesn't exist today in the diary service. Having said that, we agree that representation of cell phone only sample in all surveys is critical. Arbitron has been a leader in this area.

We've done much more than most other survey companies have done in this area, and the introduction of cell phone only samples into the PPM samples has definitely improved the representation of the groups that we're discussing here, particularly younger ethnic households as compared to what we're able to provide in the diary service today. So on a net/net basis, PPM has a net improvement in the representation of people who live in cell phone only households.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Oh, yes.
MS. SUTTER: i'd like to, if I could, just understand why it is given that accreditation is such an important piece of this puzzle, that Arbitron would want to move ahead without accreditation, given the need for accuracy, the clear importance to the industry as well as to Arbitron, and what they're doing to get that accreditation without asking for proprietary details?

What is it that's preventing that accreditation and what is Arbitron doing?

MR. THATCHER: The main point about accreditation is in two parts. The first is Arbitron did decide to not begin commercialization until one market had been accredited. That market was Houston. It took over two years for Houston to be accredited.

And in that accreditation process, everything about the system was scrutinized, the hardware, the software, the meter itself, the encoders, the edit walls, in addition to
the sample and the recruitment procedures, and so forth. Everything about the system was covered in that accreditation process. Most of the methodology from Houston is the same in Philadelphia and the other markets. The only difference is that in Houston, we used in person recruitment as a final step for some households that we were unable to reach by phone.

In Philadelphia -- in Houston, we made three attempts to reach a household going door-to-door. In Philadelphia, we made 25 attempts per household by telephone. We believe that differential has more than offset any of the change in the methodology.

Now, in terms of the MRC accreditation process, it is a process. It's something in which questions are raised, questions are addressed. Those answers are considered. There's another round of questions and typically, another round of questions. That's how the process works.

That's how it's always worked.
The reason we decided to go
forward with commercialization of the remaining markets is that we follow the rules that are set forth by the MRC itself, which say that it's important to audit a new market and have that audit submitted to the scrutiny of the MRC prior to commercialization. It is not necessary, under the MRC guidelines, to wait for accreditation in order to commercialize.

And we believe the rational for that is innovation needs to go forward. Waiting for accreditation, if we're not careful, could slow down that process. So the audit sheds light on the markets that are being commercialized.

Then the accreditation process
goes forward from there, but it's not necessary to wait for accreditation before commercializing.

MS. KREISMAN: I certainly
appreciate that, but I guess my question would be isn't the fact that you have such disparity between what the broadcasters are seeing and the advertisers, and the importance of that data if accreditation isn't going to be something you're waiting for and if the disparity exists, then how do we use those numbers and know which is right and which isn't?

Given that if the numbers were right before and they are so dramatically different now, it begs the question of how can one be right and not the other. I mean they can't both be right.

So if they're not getting accreditation, and the Commission uses, FCC uses numbers that are on radio and sample sizes for different stations when they're deciding about approving licenses, when we're talking about clusters, and who can own what, this is important data for the broadcasters, as well as the Commission, as well as the
community we all serve.
And I guess I'm unsure why accreditation wouldn't be a critical factor, given that we have such disparity in these numbers. It has to raise questions for all of us about the accuracy of them.

MS. SCHWARTZMAN: This is Andy
Schwartzman. Can I make a comment?
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Just a minute,
Andy. I want to let Arbitron respond to that and then I'll come back to you. Okay?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think your question had a couple of different parts to it, but let me try to answer it as succinctly as I can.

If you look at the difference
between PPM and diary ratings in Houston and Philadelphia and New York, what you'll see is a very consistent pattern. I'm not suggesting that the differences are exactly the same in every market, but the direction and the order of magnitude of those differences are very
consistent. Houston is accredited. Philadelphia isn't, but we're in the process of seeking accreditation.

The other thing I would point you to is that if you look at the research quality matrices, as a research organization we try not to look at the ratings that come out of the system. We are focused on the integrity and the science of the measurement process.

And so our evaluation, going
forward with Philadelphia, is based on a belief, strong belief in the quality of the sample. And if you look at the sample matrices that I talked about in my remarks, and you go down the list, you will see that we are delivering a lot of research quality in Philadelphia that is consistent with Houston.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Andy. MS. SCHWARTZMAN: Yeah, thank you, Henry.

I would make the observation that the question before the Advisory Committee is whether the FCC -- whether to recommend that the FCC conduct an investigation. First point.

I believe the matrix discussion today has created enough doubt and uncertainty to justify saying this bears looking into. We don't need to answer these questions and decide today who's right and who's wrong, but certainly what I've heard bears further investigation.

Second, with respect to Arbitron's assertions that the FCC lacks jurisdiction. The FCC does not need -- first of all, I believe it has jurisdiction over Arbitron. Second, the FCC does not need jurisdiction over Arbitron to investigate. As has just been explained, Arbitron ratings, over my objection, I might point out, are integrated into the FCC's regulations.

They're used for defining markets
and for various measures, in terms of how the FCC implements its ownership rules. And for that reason alone, where questions are being raised, that will go to the integrity of the FCC's implementation of its ownership rules, it is extremely important that the FCC investigate.

If Arbitron chooses not to cooperate, people can draw their own conclusions. So this ought not to be viewed in terms of jurisdiction over Arbitron, this ought to be viewed as a threat to the FCC's integrity or the FCC's regulatory policies.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you.
Any other questions? Yes, David.
MR. HONIG: I'd like to first associate myself with the remarks that Andy Schwartzman has just made. What's being proposed here needs to be put in the context of the way the FCC looks at science. I seconded this resolution, and so I'm, but -- so I'm just going to speak for myself as a member.

I did that because I believed that what was being asked was what Congress had in mind when it adopted Section 403 was to conduct an inquiry, not an inquisition, but a neutral and impartial and protective way to get the facts and assist the Commissioners in doing their jobs and standing on the mountain and looking at very big issues.

And the issue that has been put on
the table is the survival of ownership diversity, the subject with which we have been convened. You know all of the members of this body, and you know that we strive very hard to be fair.

And the type of proceeding which the resolution proposes is one that would be designed to make sure that any due process rights that a party -- into which inquiry of its scientific methods is being made would be protected. And I'd hope that if this
resolution passes, Arbitron would embrace it.
The reason is that -- and there are two Administrative Law Judges at the Commission. I've lost cases before both of them. They are very sharp. They understand science. They have great expertise. They're unpredictable and they're very sensitive to the need to protect sensitive information. They're going to be very aware of the need to issue protective orders, to review documents in camera, and not to have, in effect, something that would be misconstrued as a public trial, because that's not the spirit in which any of us offered this. I felt that needed to be said just so that it could be understood that what is being proposed is neutral fact finding.

Now, this is a scenario further where if Arbitron's set of facts is correct, no harm is done. In fact, greater confidence would come from the report of a finder of fact because then someone with no axe to grind will
have looked at it and found that it's the case. That would be to your benefit and to everyone's benefit.

If, however, it should turn out that on at least some of these several material issues that have been addressed, you're wrong and the minority broadcasters that have appeared before us are right, first, that could prevent something which no one wants, and I know you don't want it either, which is a disaster from which it would be very difficult to recover.

Some of us are old enough to basically be institutional people. We love the FCC and we've been around it for 30, 40 years, and we know that sometimes a big hit is taken and it takes years to back out of it. Many of us were here and worked on getting the tax certificate adopted, and saw what happened to the industry when we lost it, and we're still digging out.

A back of the envelope calculation
that I did seemed to suggest that if the facts described just as to Philadelphia were extrapolated to minority broadcasters generally, the impact of that would be more than twice the potential impositive impact of all 12 of the new proactive policies that the FCC just adopted.

And, therefore, in that spirit, and without turning to -- because unless the Chair would like me to go into some of the scientific questions, I think that just the fact that the substantial questions of fact have been raised, that these allegations have been made responsibly by people of great integrity and great research skill, that the way to get at whatever the truth is, is to approve the resolution and have the Commission, in a dignified and expeditious way, go about this inquiry and then look at what it finds.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thank you, David.

Any other questions, remarks from the members of the Committee?

MS. LUCEY: I just want to say I don't think it's about impugning anyone's integrity from our point of view. It's we have problems with Arbitron's sample size in the old diary method and the electronic method. To us, this is just a jurisdictional problem.

First, a subcommittee, probably, should have explored this a while ago, or now, or something, and I know time is of the essence. But to have the FCC investigate, inquire, whatever the word is, this service just -- an entity that is not regulated by the FCC even though it may be used by the FCC, I guess there are other ways, maybe, of overcoming that by presumptions, or something the FCC's built into its rules before in these kinds of data, it's just -- it's inappropriate.

MR. FRISBY: Now, with regard to
the jurisdiction issue, first of all I'd like to associate myself with Andy's remarks, but two thoughts with regard to jurisdiction.

First of all, there appears to be a significant question and that's one of the reasons you do have investigations. Also, in the past, in other matters where the FCC felt it needed jurisdiction, but didn't have jurisdiction, it's reached out to Congress most recently with regard to 911 and Congress granted the FCC jurisdiction.

So I'm less persuaded by the jurisdictional issue, given that we're only talking about an investigation.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: James.
MR. WINSTON: Going to the jurisdictional issue, the Commission routinely asks organizations for information that are not regulated entities. Most notably in the investigation of the potential migration of sports programming from free television to pay television, the FCC contacted the NFL, the

NBA, NCAA, professional hockey, professional baseball.

Got information from them on their contracts with television networks and paid programmers. So -- and the FCC never suggested that it had regulatory authority over any of them. None of them was harmed by being asked that information, or providing it.

So I don't think that, you know, asking an entity that's not regulated for information is any usurpation of the jurisdiction the Commission doesn't have. It simply requested information.

And as Andy pointed out, if
Arbitron chooses not to participate in delivering that information, people can draw their own conclusions about that as well, and the Commission can decide whether or not it wants to take any special measures to obtain that information.

Second, I was just struck in our exchange here, Diane asked about why not wait
for accreditation. And I was surprised that in answering, Arbitron didn't point out that they had been denied accreditation in Philadelphia and New York for this new methodology that's different from what they've done with Houston.

So, you know, and I only put that on the table because I think it says something about the need for information. And, you know, I hope that, obviously, having propounded the resolution, that people will consider that as they vote upon it.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Any other? I see the Chair of our Outreach Committee has been able to join us. Becky, would you come and join us here at the table? Thank you for making it.

All right, then, I think we're going to go ahead, Jim and ask you to move the resolution again, just so we do this all according to Hoyle.

MR. WATSON: So moved.



MS. LONG: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry, I thought it was a question.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Okay. So that was Marie?

MS. LONG: Yes.
MR. HONIG: How did Marie vote?
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Marie voted no.
MS. LONG: No, no, that's what I was saying. I thought it was no further questions I was saying no to.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: All right. No, we past that. We're now voting on the resolution.

MS. LONG: And that's a yes.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: So Marie is
voting yes.
And Ambassador McCann has voted yes.

AMBASSADOR McCANN: Correct.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Okay. Rob Mendes.

MR. MENDES: Abstain.


1

MS. KREISMAN: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight yes', and one, two, three, four no's and two abstentions.

CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Grif, Tony, did you have a different count?

MR. GRIF: I had eight/three.
MR. HONIG: I had eight/three
also. I had eight/three/two.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Eight/three/

## two?

MS. KREISMAN: Eight/three?
One, two -- go ahead.
MR. GRIF: Honig, Long, McCann,
Schwartzman, Winston, Lancaster, Frisby and Rivera.

MS. KREISMAN: Okay.
MR. GRIF: The no's, Lucey voting
Klein. The abstains Mendes and Sutter.
MS. KREISMAN: Okay, fine.
CHAIRMAN RIVERA: The motion
carries. Thank you, Committee.
Is there any new business to come

|  |  | Page 102 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | before the Committee? |  |
| 2 | (No response.) |  |
| 3 | CHAIRMAN RIVERA: No? If not, |  |
| 4 | then Rodney, you want to repeat your |  |
| 5 | invitation? |  |
| 6 | MR. HOOD: Yes. All of our |  |
| 7 | guests this afternoon, please know that there |  |
| 8 | is a reception taking place downstairs |  |
| 9 | beginning at 6:00 p.m. in the Sulzberger |  |
| 10 | Parlor. |  |
| 11 | You all are cordially invited. We |  |
| 12 | look forward to seeing you. |  |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN RIVERA: Thanks everyone |  |
| 14 | for coming to the meeting. |  |
| 15 | (Whereupon, the meeting was |  |
| 16 | concluded.) |  |
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